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NEW FORMS IN AFRIKAANS POETRY

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The title of this paper requires a word of explanation. By new forms I mean new metrical forms; and the newest, as in the case of the "new" pronunciation of Latin, is often the oldest. "Antiquitas Saeculi", said Bacon, reminding us of the opposite truth, "iuventus mundi": what is called antiquity in our time, is the youth of the world. And so the most recent metrical experiments in Afrikaans come from the Classical World.

When Hellenism first swept Italy in the 3rd century, B. C., Ennius made bold to discard the five-century old indigenous metre — the Saturnian — and to adapt the Greek Dactylic Hexameter — "stateliest measure ever moulded by the lips of man", said Tennyson. It was no easy task. Not only was the genius of the two languages different, Greek having a musical and Latin a stress accent, but some of the commonest Latin words refused to fit into the hexameter-scheme. Yet in Ennius, far-off but clear, we hear the organ-notes of Lucretius. In Lucretius the harmonization advances, until we find the perfect balance between the Greek metrical scheme and the Latin language fully established. But note, Vergil's hexameter is Roman in character: his use of the strong caesura and the spondee reflects Roman *gravitas* and distinguish him from Homer. He has remained a child of his native soil.

The question arises: can the hexameter be made at home in the speech of the Afrikaans farmer, as it was in the speech of the Roman farmer? Nobody who knows the artistic variation of Vergil's hexameter, the effect of quantity, of the coincidence or clash of prose and verse accent, of the variation of dactyls and spondees and of the caesura, will envisage in a modern language, where quantity is so much at the mercy of accent, anything more than an approximation to the complexities of classic beauty. Yet, granted

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that we can only imitate the fall of the verse-accent and the rhythmical pause known as the main caesura, there is surely something to be said for exploiting such rhythms as Hawtrey's :

Clearly the rest I behold | of the dark-eyed sons of Achaia,
or of Kingsley's :

As when an osprey aloft, | dark-eyebrowed, royally-crested.

But there are certain difficulties about the hexameter in English. Professor J. A. Scott has pointed out that there are few natural dactyls in English, and too often the double mistake of beginning the line with a weak syllable and of neglecting the caesura has been made by writers like Matthew Arnold:

For that day will come | my soul is assured of its coming,
which stands for the first part of the following verse (listen to the original even if it *is* Greek to you) :

essetai ēmar hot an pot | olōlē Ilios hirē.

Now I find that Afrikaans (so far as I have been able to make a comparative test) possesses more natural dactyls than English. I also believe that as compared with Dutch and German, Afrikaans has more open syllables, more light and unaccented words, and is less apt to be weighted down with consonants. It is, therefore, more possible in Afrikaans to get the dactylic effect without artificiality and to imitate the lightness of the Greek particles and of the open Latin syllables. For even Latin, though heavier than Greek, is far lighter than any Northern language by reason of many open syllables and more sonorous because of its full vowel sounds.

Let us take some examples. The line quoted above occurs in the famous farewell of Hector and Andromache, which in Homer has the characteristic abundance of dactyls and the usual weak caesura :

eu gar ego tode oida | kata phrena kai kata thumon.

But what does Matthew Arnold do ? He substitutes spondees for the dactyls (and very weak spondees at that); he makes the caesura strong; and he begins as often as not with a weak syllable :

It will come when sacred Troy shall go to destruction,
Troy and warlike Priam, too, and the people of Priam,
And yet not that grief, which then will be of the Trojans
Moves me so much...

Does he do this because English has comparatively few natural dactyls ? Or because he believes in attempting spondaic effects ? I say attempting,

because real spondees are rare in English: *beef-steak* is said to be one of the few. In any case the result is quite unlike Homer.

But listen how naturally in Afrikaans you can avoid these un-Homeric qualities :

Kom sal die dag wanneer Troje | die heilige, val en verniel word
 (essetai ēmar hot an pot | olōlē Ilios hirē)
 Priamos ook en die burgers | van Priamos es-speer-gewapen
 (Kai Priamos kai laos | eūmelio Priamoio)
 My egter raak nie so seer nie | die leed van die Trojers hiernamaals...
 Nee, nog die leed van my moeder | of ook van my vader, die Koning,
 Ai, maar dis jy en jou leed wat my tref...

I suggest that here you find the Homeric character more clearly — the weak caesura, the predominance of dactylic feet and the avoidance of the weak syllable at the beginning of the line.

Take another passage : that in which Homer describes the watch-fires of the Trojans. Listen to Cowper's "stiff Miltonic manner" :

So numerous seemed those fires the bank between
 Of Xanthus, blazing, and the fleet of Greece
 In prospect of all Troy...

and to Pope's "ornate and artificial" style, most un-Homeric :

So many flames before proud Ilion blaze
 And brighten glimmering Xanthus with their rays,

and to Arnold's hexameters :

So shone forth in front | of Troy by the bed of Xanthus,
 Between that and the ships | and the Trojans numerous fires,
 In the plain there were kindled | a thousand fires: by each one...

where 'front of', 'bed of', 'between', 'in the' have to pass as spondees, where initial weak syllables emasculate the lines and do not correspond to the Greek, and where the caesura is predominantly strong.

Here is an example of my Afrikaans version that has found it easy to avoid these unfaithfulnesses. (It is the passage, you will remember, that Tennyson translated :

So Hector spake, the Trojans roared applause
 And loosed their sweating horses from the yoke).
 So was die woorde van Hektor | en toestemming roep die Trojane,
 Los maak hul nou van die juk | 'n ieder sy swetende perde...
 Soos in die hemel die sterre | daar rondom die maan in haar ligvloed

Helder verskyn, en die bo-lug | ook windeloos bly sonder asem,
 Skerp word nou al die hoogtes | gesien en die rotpunte almal...
 Klowe ook : hoog van die hemel | stroom eindlose lig na benede,
 Sterre is almal nou sigbaar : | die herder se gees sing 'n hoflied —
 Soveel brand toe die vure | van Trojers op Troje se vlakke,
 Halfweg tussen die skepe | en tussen die strome van Xanthos.

Let us turn to the Latin hexameter, which is generally characterized by the heavier effect of the strong caesura. You remember Dido :

At rēgīna gravi | iamdūdum saucia cura
 Ai, maar die Koningin diep | reeds lank deurwond van die liefde—

a different rhythm, you will grant, from those to which you have been listening. Let us compare the well-known hexameter translation of the *Aeneid* by the Hollander Terwen with what is possible in Afrikaans. Terwen, yielding perhaps to the natural heaviness of Nederlands, favours the use of spondees. Now it is true that the Latin hexameter inclines to spondees, but Terwen goes too far. For Vergil's :

Posthabita coluisse Samo : | hic illius arma
 (Dearer, 'tis said, than Samos, here her arms — *Richards*)

he has :

Samos kwam na haar. | Hier had die godin haar rusting,
 which has *one* dactyl where Vergil has *four*. Surely it goes better in Afrikaans :

Minder was Samos vir haar, | beweër hul, en hier was haar wapens,
 which retains the strong caesura, but has a lighter rhythm, more comparable to the original.

For the invocation to the Muse at the beginning of the *Aeneid* :

Tell, Muse, the cause : what insult to her will
 Heaven's Queen resented that she drove a prince
 Foremost in goodness thro' that round of woes,
 To front those toils ? Can hearts divine so hate ? (*Richards*)

Terwen has :

Muze vermeld waarom, | om wat voor zonde of om wat
 Grieve, der Goden Vorstin | aan den braafsten der helden beschoor
 Jammerenreeks te bestaan, | zulk naamloos leed te verduren; [zoo'n
 Zetelt er zooveel wrok | in de harten der hemelbewoners?

My Afrikaans version (written before the publication of Terwen) has :

Muse vertel my waarom, | vir watter skending van godheid,
 Waaroer gegrief, het die Gode | se Koningin alte aanhoudend
 So'n voorbeeldige held | deur gevare gesleep en so baie
 Smarte laat smaak ? Kan ook hul | in die hemel so vreeslik verwoed
 [wees ?

In comparing these versions with the original, we find that, as usual, Latin is superior in having more open syllables (making for sonorousness or lightness according as they are long or short) and fewer consonants, — which helps the smoothness of the line. But in comparing the Nederlands and the Afrikaans versions we find that the Nederlands tends to be heavier. In the second line quoted, for instance, the Nederlands version has thirty-four consonants as compared with Afrikaans twenty-two and Latin twenty-one. This is in itself not a conclusive test, for the *quality* as well as the *quantity* of the consonants plays a part. But when we find that the Afrikaans version has seven open syllables compared with Nederlands four and Latin nine; that it has more *short* open syllables like *se, te, ge*; and finally that it preserves the somewhat unusual weak caesura of the Latin (*quidve dolens regina | deum tot volvere casus*), we have some ground for concluding that it comes nearer to the Latin than Nederlands :

Waarom gegrief, het die gode | se koningin alte aanhoudend.

Terwen's version is also handicapped by the thrice-repeated *om* in the first line, followed up by yet another *om* in the third line quoted.

I give, without comment, two other passages. Vergil's description of the Gates of Sleep :

Sunt geminae Somni portae | quarum altera fertur...
 (through the gate of horn pass true dreams, false ones through the
 ivory portal...)

is rendered by Terwen :

Slaap heeft tweetal poorten, | de eene, gelijk men verhaalt, van
 Hoorn, waar d'uitgang vinden | gemakkelijk beelden der waarheid;
 De andere schitterend wit, | zendt op tot den hemel het Nachtryk.

Let us try it in Afrikaans :

Tweeling die poorte van Slaap, | die een, soos hul sê, is van horing:
 Ligtelik hier gaan die Geeste | wat waar is uit, en die ander
 Skyn met die skitterende glans | van ivoor wat kunstig bewerk is:
 Daardeur egter kom op | uit die Doderyk drome verleidend.

And the ghost of Creusa that flees "like to the light breezes
 and most like winged sleep" :

Terwen :

Driewerf trachtte ik daar | om den hals haar d'armen te strenglen,
Driewerf vlood me de schim | uit de vruchteloos grijpende handen,
Luchtigen winden gelijk, | als 't beeld des gevleugelden sluimers.

Afrikaans :

Driemaal het ek probeer om | haar hals te omsluit in omhelsing,
Driemaal vrugteloos vat ek | en driemaal vlug die verskynsel
Ligtelik weg soos die lug | en snel soos gevleuelde drome.

Scholars in Holland have expressed approval of the suitability of Afrikaans for rendering the hexameter. Thus Fuldauer wrote in *De Nieuwe Rotterdamsche courant* : "Place other translations of Homer beside this specimen :

'Wat, groot-hart Diomédes, wat vra jy nog na my afkoms ?'

Would not our learned aesthetic Vosmaer have acquiesced with a sigh in what the most recent translator wrote: 'Owing to its abundance of natural dactyls, Afrikaans is well suited to the Greek type of hexameter?'" Others have expressed surprise that Afrikaans "with its astonishing deflection" should be suitable for the translation of the highly inflected classical languages. But it is exactly because inflected endings have worn away in Afrikaans that light endings and open syllables have increased. Terwen names certain words that must always be regarded as long in quantity — 'zijn' (verb), 'toen', 'voor', 'naar' — and for all of these Afrikaans possesses lighter forms. If we dispense, as Afrikaans does, with 'der' (genitive), 'des', 'den', 'het' (pronoun), 'dat' (pronoun), and say, for instance, 'stasie-toe', a dactylic rhythm, instead of 'naar het station', and drop out intervocalic 'd' and 'g' ('paaie' for 'paden', 'weë' for 'wegen'), we are moving in the direction of lightness of diction and approximating more closely to Latin. Take a final example from de Koning's excellent translation of Vergil's *Eclogues* :

D'Aarde verdraagt niet d'egge meer sinds | niet het snoeimes de
[wyngaard

where the closed syllables 'draagt', 'niet', 'het' give a certain heaviness to the line (Afr. 'dra', 'nie', 'die') and compare Afrikaans:

Nòg verdra nou die aarde | die eg of die wingerd die snoeimes,
and the Latin:

Non rastos patietur | humus, non vinea falcem.

Latin has twenty-one consonants (excluding aspirates), Afrikaans twenty-four, and Nederlands thirty-two; Latin has seven open syllables, Afrikaans seven, Nederlands three.

The whole question needs further investigation, but I think Afrikaans can fairly claim for itself a place among those languages that attempt to transmute the glory of the ancient hexameter into modern phrase. And I do not hold (as Arnold and Terwen seem to hold for English and Netherlands respectively) that we should concentrate on spondaic effects: dactyls suit the genius of Afrikaans much better. It is a curious thing, this insistence on spondees. Voss' famous German translation of Homer I have not tested as a whole, but it seems to show the same tendency.

Ehrfurchtsvoll vor Zeus ferntreffendem Sohn Apollo —

five spondees where the Greek has one, and thirty consonants against fifteen in Homer (counting 'z' as a double consonant).

Hazomenoi Dios Huios Hekēbolon Apollōna

is more like :

Eerbied het hul vir Apollo | se seun wat daar skiet uit die verte.

Further, we should, as a rule, aim at the strong caesura for Latin :

At regīna gravi | iamdūdum saucia cura

Ai, maar die Koningin diep | reeds lank deurwond van die liefde,

and at the weak caesura for Greek :

Hektor atar su moi essi | patēr kai potnia meter :

Hektor, jy egter is my | en Vader en edele Moeder—

Hōs hot en ouranō astra | phaieinēn amphi selēnēn :

Soos in die hemel die sterre | daar rondom die maan in haar ligvloed.

As to the suitability of the Afrikaans vocabulary for translating, may I remind you that Rouse (Introduction to Arnold's *On translating Homer*) regards as the ideal translator of Homer one who can "refine the racy colloquial of the English peasant." And we may find in Afrikaans the freshness and the directness that are needed for Homeric translation.

There is no time to discuss other metres like the Elegaic Pentameter, or the Hendecasyllables of Catullus. But perhaps I may give you a version of Callimachus' Heraclitus of which you all know Cory's beautiful but un-Greek translation : —

They told me, Heraclitus, they told me you were dead...

and you may recall the Scots version of our own Charles Murray.

Here is the Afrikaans version :

Iemand vertel van jou dood, | en beweeg my hart om met trane

Weeklag te maak, te onthou, | hoe ons gesels het, ou maat,

Dikwels totdat die sonlig | moes daal, maar nou is jy êrens,
 Vriend van die Kariëse kus, | lank al tot asstof verteer.
 Ja, maar jou nagtegaal-stemme | die lewe, en nooit sal die Dood
 Rower van alles wat leef, | hul in sy kloue vervoer. [nie,

Perhaps, too, I might add Catullus' Sirmio (you remember Tennyson's reference to "Sweet Catullus' all-but-island, olive-silvery Sirmio") so that you may compare the choliambic of Catullus with Afrikaans iambs:

O Sirmio, van al die eilande
 En byna-eilande in see of meer,
 Die pêrel : O, hoe gretig sien ek weer
 Jou lieflikheid : die warme weilande
 Van ryk Bithynië — ja, kan dit wees
 Dat hul verby is, dat ek veilig nou
 Kan rus in al die lieflikheid van jou ?
 Hoe salig as die knoop van sorg of vrees
 Ontbind word, en die las word neergelê,
 En, moeg van arbeid in die vreemde, jy
 Jou tuiste vind, jou somaar neer kan vly
 Op daardie bed so lank vaarwel gesê !
 Dit, dit alleen kan ooit vergelding word
 Vir al die swoeg. O, Sirmio, sy gegroet !
 Verwelkom tans jou heer, O Sirmio soet !
 En, O, jul golfies op die meervlak, stort
 Jul vreugde uit, en skaterlag 'n skaar
 Van laggies — almal wat jul tuis bewaar.

And an example of the satirical epigram in which A. G. Visser shows some affinity to the caustic wit, the "Italian vinegar" of the Roman. This is from my Catullus:

Met niemand sê my Lesbia sal sy trou nie —
 Met my alleen, al vra 'n god vir haar.
 Sy sê ; maar watter dinge sal 'n vrou nie
 Vertel aan minnaars wat wil glo hul's waar !
 Beloftes om bewonderaars te laat droom,
 — Loop, skryf hul in die wind en waterstroom.

The transmutation of ancient beauty into modern words is a quest that is endless. All high poetry being infinite, you are constantly finding new depths in your Vergil and perpetually revising with renewed discontent your feeble versions. Yet it is beauty that lasts : the quest is worth-while.

Do you remember Alfred Noyes on Horace's Lalage, with her lovely laugh and pretty talk :

Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo
Dulce loquentem ?

Let me give you the lines in Afrikaans :

Dulce ridentem — sy lag deur al die eeue,
Dulce loquentem — O, fraaier vèr, vir my,
Soeter as die wysheid van al sy goue snare
Rimpel-lag Horatius se skalkse Lálage.
Dulce loquentem — ons hoor dit — lig en ligter...
Dulce ridentem — maar musikaal en sag ;
'Sterker is my lied as brons', so sing die digter,
Maar, wis hy, sterker nog sou wees sy Lálage se lag ?
Dulce ridentem — en waarom sou sy bewe ?
Helder klink haar laggie, oor die plaas se werf,
Lálagen amabo — 'n lied kan ewig lewe,
Dulce loquentem — maar Lálage moet sterf.

And do you know how William Watson proclaimed : "The Poet doth remain"

Captains and conquerors leave a little dust,
And kings a dubious legend of their reign —

Veroweraars die laat 'n handvol stof,
En Caesar-swaarde lê vergaan in klei,
En koningsroem smelt in legendes dof ;
Die digter bly.

But by this time you may be saying with Vergil :

At nos immensum spatiis confecimus aequor
et iam tempus equom fumantia solvere colla —

But we have crossed a boundless breadth of plain and 'tis time to loosen the smoking necks of the steeds.

If you *are* saying this, say it, at any rate, in Afrikaans :

Vèr het ons egter gereis | oor 'n grenslose ruimte van vlakke ;
'Tyd word dit nou om te los | van hul tuie die dampende perde.

APPOINTMENTS, Etc.

- ABBOTT. — Mr. A. E. Abbott to be Assistant, University of Cape Town Library, vice the late Mr. Harvey.
- BOMPAS. — Mr. R. F. G. Bompas, Assistant, Lending Department, Public Library, Johannesburg, to be Junior Assistant in the Reference Department.
- BORLAND. — Mr. E. A. Borland, F. L. A., Librarian of the Germiston (Carnegie) Public Library, has just completed the B. A. degree at the University of the Witwatersrand.
- EMANUEL. — Mr. L. M. Emanuel to be Junior Assistant, Lending Department, Public Library, Johannesburg.
- HUDSON. — Miss F. G. H. Hudson, Senior Assistant, Lending Department, Public Library, Johannesburg, to be Librarian, Public Library, East London.
- JONES. — Mr. E. H. Jones, to be Junior Assistant, Lending Department, Public Library, Johannesburg.
- LEVY. — Miss Betty Levy, Assistant, Public Library, Bloemfontein, has just completed the B. A. degree at Grey University College.
- MALCOLM. — Miss A. Malcolm, for 14 years Assistant in the Kimberley Public Library, to be Librarian, Beaconsfield Public Library, vice Mr. F. A. Devenish, who has retired after 30 years' service.
- MARAIS. — Mr. G. V. Marais, Librarian, University of Stellenbosch, was married to Miss Johanna Jonker, of Robertson, on 17th January.
- *MURRAY. — Mr. Marischal Murray, M. A., late Assistant Librarian, Library of Parliament, Cape Town, to be Assistant Librarian, University of Cape Town, vice Mr. Maple, who took up an appointment at the Cairo University Library last year.
- WEBSTER. — Miss F. V. Webster, Assistant, Public Library, Grahamstown, to be Librarian.

*Author of *Ships and South Africa*. O. U. P., 1933. 35/-.

OUR LIBRARY. The following periodicals are received in exchange for *S. A. L.*, and may be borrowed on application to the Hon. Editor : —

BIBLIOTHEEKLEVEN ; orgaan der Centrale vereeniging voor openbare leeszalen en bibliotheken en van de Nederlandsche vereeniging van bibliothecarissen. Jaarg. 18, no. 1, Jan. 1933+.

KIRJATH SEIPHER : a quarterly bibliographical review of the Jewish National and University Library in Jerusalem. 10th year, no. 3+. [In Hebrew]. Contains bibliographies, reviews and articles.

THE LIBRARIAN and book world. Gravesend : A. J. Philip. Vol. 13, no. 1, Sept. 1933+.

The MODERN librarian ; a quarterly journal of library science. Lahore : Punjab Library Association. Vol. 1, no. 1, Nov. 1930+.

NEW YORK. Public Library. Bulletin. Monthly.

We regret that by an oversight page v of No. 3 gives the names of the outgoing Council and Officers, instead of those of the newly-elected office-bearers as they appeared in No. 2.

Title-page and Index will be issued with No. 8 instead of with the end of the first year, as the first four numbers will be insufficient for binding.

Members are reminded that the Hon. Editor will be very glad of their co-operation by sending in news items, particularly from the smaller libraries. Suggestions are also invited as to subjects on which readers would like to have articles.

THE ARRANGEMENT AND RECORDING OF SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS IN A REFERENCE LIBRARY

by A. M. EVANS, *Librarian, South African Railways and Harbours.*

In the arrangement of South African Union Government publications, the most important consideration is ready access to any point of information which may be required, and it is this consideration which has led to the methods adopted in the Railway Library about which I have been asked to write.

Before dealing with the matter of arranging and recording, however, I would offer a few comments upon certain essential qualifications which must be possessed by any librarian who has the charge of an extensive collection of Government publications. Probably the most important requirement of such a librarian is a thorough knowledge of the functions of the various Government Departments and the powers of Provincial Councils and other government or local government boards. To illustrate this point I would refer to the present method of indexing the Union *Government Gazette*. In recent years its contents have been listed departmentally and there is now no subject index available. It will thus be appreciated that unless the librarian has a knowledge of departmental functions, much difficulty and delay will be experienced in producing references. It should also be known what matters are dealt with by Proclamation, Government Notice, General Notice or other method of publication. A knowledge of parliamentary procedure is also important in order that the stages of any pending legislation may be readily ascertained.

In the Railway Library, Government publications form a self-contained section and they are arranged as nearly as possible in the sequence of their production. Consequently the history of any legislation with its subsequent application can be followed conveniently. Briefly the arrangement is as follows : —

- Debates
- Minutes of Proceedings
- Statutes, Ordinances, etc.
- Statutory Regulations (where published separately)
- Blue Books
- Select Committee Reports
- Government Gazettes

The sub-divisions of these sections are Union and Provincial, pre- and post-Union. Other special sections are provided for such items as Civil Service lists, statistics, Standing Rules and Orders, etc.

It is, perhaps, in the arrangement of Blue Books and Select Committee Reports that the practice of librarians varies most. In some instances they are arranged chronologically and in others according to subject, or alphabetically, but whichever arrangement is used, it must rely entirely upon an efficient index. For this reason I favour chronological filing in the order provided by their official notation.

For several years, abridged departmental reports were published in one volume and no other system of filing could be adopted conveniently. One advantage of chronological filing is the facility it affords for periodical checking of the files. In some libraries it may be found convenient to separate the reports of particular departments which are in frequent demand, but there need be no difficulty in providing for the exception.

Before passing on to the question of recording I would like to add a word in favour of vertical filing of Union Blue Books, Provincial papers and Select Committee Reports. The particular advantages of vertical filing are the convenience in handling and space economy. With few exceptions the blue books are uniform in size, which allows of economic shelf arrangement. They should be secured in taped folios with approximately twenty blue books in each. This in addition to protecting the usually flimsy covers, avoids the handling of heavy and cumbersome quantities. Each folio should be ticketed showing the numbers of the blue books within.

If, as previously suggested, the librarian is possessed of the necessary knowledge of Government publications, the recording is much simplified and separate indices of the U. G. papers, Provincial papers, Select Committee Reports, Statutes and Ordinances will be found to be quite adequate for most requirements.

This is the practice in the Railway Library. Within each section of cards are main entry cards. All reports of any particular department or of any special subject are recorded chronologically, thus the complete reports of any department or on any subject are readily accessible. Cross referencing to the main card is carried out extensively.

In the matter of Statutes and Ordinances, amendments are recorded on the main entry card and in the event of a new consolidating Statute or Ordinance the card is ruled off at the point where the new law operates. By this means the current legislation can be seen at a glance while the record of previous legislation is maintained.

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In addition to the alphabetical card index of Statutes and Ordinances, Bills, Acts, draft Ordinances and Ordinances are recorded chronologically with reference to the Gazette in which they appear, thus enabling ready reference during the progress of a bill or a draft Ordinance and also filling in the hiatus between their promulgation and the issue of the bound volumes.

This reference to Gazettes is found to be useful in many ways and more especially when the bound volume of Statutes or Ordinances is not available and the Gazette copy has to be used.

For these indexes the 5" x 8" card is the most suitable. While a large number of cards contain but one entry and a smaller card would suffice, others again contain so many references that the smaller card is quite inadequate. All entries are typed for the sake of uniformity, legibility, space economy and quicker reference.

A most useful practice is the separation of Gazette indexes bound in one volume of say five years' issues. Many searches for information in the Gazettes involve a considerable number of references, *e. g.* regulations with their amendments or, say, the personnel of a Government board which has been in existence for several years. By the separation of the indexes the unnecessary handling of a large number of bound volumes is avoided.

It has been my aim to treat this subject as simply as possible and, indeed, its inherent simplicity would make any other course seem pedantic. I hope my objective has been attained but it may be that some librarians, accustomed to more indirect systems of filing Government publications, will continue to prefer the classified arrangement. I can assure them however, that experience in the Railway Library has proved the system outlined to be thoroughly efficient in the speed with which a reference may be made.

Specimen entries.

<i>COST OF LIVING IN THE UNION.</i>	<i>U.G.</i>	<i>Date</i>
Report of Special Commissioner.	39 —	1916
<i>Cost of Living Commission.</i>		
Interim reports.	16 —	1918
do.	13 —	1918
Report on rents and housing.	55 —	1918
Investigation of accounts of mine storekeepers. (Native Trade)	4 —	1919
Profits report.	1 —	1919
Interim report.	26 —	1920
<i>Cost of Living Committee, 1925.</i>	47 —	1925

<i>Cost of living in the Union.</i> Inquiry by the Board of Trade and Industries. Report of the Association of Chambers of Commerce	N/n	—	1930
Report of the Cost of Living Commission.	36	—	1932

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

Transvaal 1. 7. 10 to 31. 3. 11	7	—	1912
O. F. S. Year ending 31. 3. 11	9	—	1912
Natal. Year ending 31. 3. 11	26	—	1912
Transvaal. " " 31. 3. 12	47	—	1912
O. F. S. " " 31. 3. 12	8	—	1913
South Africa " " 31. 12. 13	13	—	1914
" " " " 31. 12. 14	20	—	1915

*etc.**MINERS' PHTHISIS.*

	<i>Act</i>	
	No.	Date
Allowances.	34	— 1911
Main act.	19	— 1912
Amendment.	29	— 1914
"	44	— 1916
"	44	— 1917
"	24	— 1918
<hr/>		
Consolidating act.	40	— 1919
Amendment.	35	— 1924
<hr/>		
Consolidating act.	35	— 1925
Amendment	38	— 1930

Cross references from PHTHISIS, and from HEALTH, PUBLIC

PUBLIC SERVICE REORGANISATION COMMISSION.

	1st Report.	U.G. 3	— 1911
(Dept. of Commerce and Industries)	2nd "	" 3	— 1911
(Dept. of Mines)	3rd "	" 3	— 1911
(Dept. of Agriculture)	4th "	" 36	— 1911
(Dept. of Education)	5th "	" 37	— 1911
(Dept. of Lands)	6th "	" 5	— 1912
(Dept. of Justice & Native Affairs)	7th & 8th	" 22	— 1912
Remaining Departments & General...	Final "	" 23	— 1912

— THE END —

ARRANGEMENT... OF S. A. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS 113

The following are some helpful guides to the nature and use of South African official publications : —

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. *Parliament. House of Assembly.* Index to the annexures and printed papers of the House of Assembly, and also to the principal Resolutions adopted, and to the Bills and printed Select Committee and Commission Reports, 1854 to 1897.

Cape Town : Cape Times, 1899.

— — 1898 to 1903. *Ibid.*, 1903.

— — 1904 to 1910. *Ibid.*, 1910.

Arranged alphabetically by subject and chronologically under each letter, giving the official reference number of each paper.

Continued by

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. *Parliament. House of Assembly.* Index to the manuscript annexures and printed papers of the House of Assembly, including Select Committee Reports, and Bills, and also to principal Motions and Resolutions and Commission Reports, 1910-1930. *Ibid.*, 1931.

A list of Union Government publications from U. G. 30-1931 to U. G. 5-1933, and of other official papers is given in *The South African journal of economics*, vol. 1 no. 1, March, 1933.

(*Cf. South African Libraries*, vol. 1 no. 1 : 34).

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. *Census and statistics*, Office of. Official year book of the Union... Pretoria : Government printer. Annual 5/-. No. 14, 1931-32, pp. 47-85 (and in previous numbers) gives a synopsis of the principal clauses of the South Africa Act, functions of departments of state, provincial administration, *etc.* No. 9 contains a complete list of parliamentary legislation from 1910 to 1927 ; No. 11 legislation of the Fifth Parliament, 1924-29 ; and subsequent numbers the legislation for the latest session.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. *Government printing and stationery department.* List of Union publications issued by the Government printing and stationery department. Pretoria : Govt. printing office, 1927. A chronological list of Acts, Statutes, Statutory Regulations, *etc.* as well as Provincial publications still obtainable for purchase, with prices.

— Supplement to List of Union publications... *Ibid.*, 1928.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. *Laws, statutes, etc.* South Africa Act, 1909. Pretoria : Government printing office. 1930

LIBRARY NOTES AND NEWS

A. — AFRICA.

Examinations. At the Examinations of the (British) Library Association held in December 1933, the following South African candidates were successful in the Elementary Section: Miss M. G. Frew, University of the Witwatersrand Medical Library; E. H. Jones, Johannesburg Public Library.

Germiston. Public Library. Mr. E. A. Borland, the Librarian, is making an appeal to all people who may have possession of books of potential historical value to Germiston to present them to the Library, where they will be preserved and in time, it is hoped, displayed to the best advantage.

Johannesburg. Public Library. Miss F. G. H. Hudson, who has been on the staff for twelve years, latterly as Senior Assistant, has left to take up an appointment as Librarian at East London. She is the third of the staff to leave within the last six months to take up a chief librarian's position. She will be very much missed there.

On January 24th a small exhibition of facsimile manuscripts of the Bible was held in the Reference Library, for the benefit of members of the Synod of the Methodist Church of South Africa. The library has copies of the facsimiles of the Sinaiticus, Vaticanus Bezae, and Alexandrinus Codices, and these, together with the Book of Kells, the Lindisfarne Gospels, and other Biblical rarities, made quite an interesting exhibit.

Among recent additions to the stock may be noted a bound file of the *London Times*. The library now has this paper practically complete from 1846 to date. The indexes unfortunately only run from 1888, but it is hoped that the set will be completed soon.

The new building will probably be ready for occupation before the end of the year.

Native Press. Mr. B. G. Paver, of *The Bantu world*, recently gave an address at the Johannesburg Rotary Club on the influence of the native press. *The Bantu world*, of which the shareholders are Europeans and natives... is printed in four languages, Msutu, Zulu, Bechuana and Xosa. The aim of the paper is to guide native opinion and to foster amicable race relations. Another important aspect is the development of native trade in this country... Another of their objects is to print reading books for natives, passing from illiteracy to literacy. Terrific enthusiasm is shown by natives for their own development. Many native beliefs can easily be translated into communism. *The Bantu world* is trying to turn this enthusiasm into channels which will be to the best interests of the country. (*The Star*, Jan. 9, 1934).

Pretoria. State Library. Agreement has been reached between the Pretoria City Council and the Government for the reconstruction of the State Library building... Reconstruction will be proceeded with as soon as provision has been made on the estimates. The agreement is that the City Council will contribute £5,000 and the Government £63,000, construction to be made in four stages, each costing £17,000. (*The Star*, Feb. 14, 1934).

The State Library is circulating throughout the world an appeal for contributions towards the establishment of an endowment fund of £200,000 to enable it to make a start on its projects for an ideal national library service, which are stated as follows:—

1. The provision of a great national reference library containing every publication of first-rate importance on all aspects of human activity and thought. In order to render the collection most effective to all South African citizens it will be necessary, as circumstance dictates, to duplicate even expensive works.
2. The completion and maintenance of a full collection comprising works, whether of apparent importance or not, dealing with any part of the African continent.
3. The provision and maintenance of a full collection of the world's bibliographies and the distribution of bibliographical lists and information.
4. The compilation, publishing and distribution to libraries and individuals of lists and catalogues of books on subjects of specialist and general interest.
5. The compilation of a catalogue revealing the resources of all libraries in South Africa, thus facilitating library co-operation and the most economical use of books.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKS TO FARM SCHOOLS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

BOOK SCHEME OF THE PRETORIA BRANCH OF THE S. A.
ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN.*

by Mrs. R. LUGTENBURG, *President of the Branch.*

If the greatness and wisdom of our nation were to be judged by the number and kind of books it reads most of us would be very much concerned about the verdict. We feel, however, that the test would be an unfair one as we are not yet ready to have our efficiency in that respect examined. As a nation, we have still to learn to read.

One explanation of this deplorable state of affairs is easily found. While other countries can boast of cheap books and many of them, there is no denying the fact that a book in South Africa is quite an expensive article and, therefore, not within the reach of a large percentage of our population. In our towns and cities the difficulty is overcome by libraries. But there is at present no comprehensive system to ensure that books are easily accessible to people in remoter places.

Every school endeavours to build up a good library of its own, but all schools lately have been greatly hampered in this work through lack of funds. Investigation has disclosed the fact that the rural schools are urgently in need of help. The isolation of the farm child is made more complete by the lack of good reading material. Everyone regrets the fact and there the matter seems to end.

As President of the Pretoria Branch of the S. A. Association of University Women and as convener of its Education Circle I felt that our Association should make some attempt to remedy it. Our farm children simply must have the opportunity to read — and this not only for their own sakes but also for the sake of the future development of the nation! — The question was, what could be done in these times of depression?

In June 1932 in response to an appeal for second-hand books for my bookstall at a bazaar, quantities of excellent books were received. Then it struck me how the public could help to supply farm schools with books. The Education Circle immediately prepared to undertake the work of collecting second-hand books and the whole branch unanimously promised

* Reprinted with kind permission, from *The Bluestocking*, vol. 5. no. 1, Feb. 1934.

its support. And yet there was another obstacle. How were those books to be sent to the schools? When the Director of Education was interviewed, he welcomed the idea of what is now known as our "Book Scheme", and after some correspondence it was arranged that the Education Department would distribute the books.

As it was soon evident that the public was very much interested in the scheme the membership of the Committee was increased so that other co-operating bodies could also be represented. (The Pretoria Branch of the National Council of Women has two representatives on this Committee). At this stage Mrs. S. P. E. Boshoff, wife of the Director of Education, accepted the chairmanship.

The books are sent to the Education Department twice a year — three hundred books being sent each time. They are then forwarded by the Department to farm schools that are urgently in need of them. The Department has undertaken to keep the Committee advised as to how the books are distributed.

The scheme, which is now well established and is being well supported, has proved to be a great success. Many rural schools have already benefited. Mrs. Boshoff has personally visited many of the country schools and has distributed a number of books. As a result of her activities, school inspectors have become interested in the scheme, and several of them have undertaken to organise the distribution of books in their circuits.

The native children have not been overlooked and one of the inspectors of native education is receiving many books for native schools which are very badly in need of them.

The Pretoria Branch is very anxious to gain further support in its undertaking. All contributions will be gratefully accepted by Mrs. A. H. Lugtenburg, 327 Hill St., Arcadia, Pretoria.

S. A. PUBLIC LIBRARIES SALARY STATISTICS

'TOWNS WITH POPULATIONS OF OVER 40,000.

Number of libraries, 5.

TOTAL INCOME	SALARY EXPENDITURE	PERCENTAGE OF INCOME
£44,800	£16,695	37.2%

(In four of the above libraries the average percentage of income spent on salaries is 44.8%).

	AVERAGE SALARY	HIGHEST SALARY	LOWEST SALARY
Librarian	£760	£800	£720
Assistant 1	£567	£600	£400
Assistant 2	£317	£387	£210
Assistant 3	£266	£340	£180
Assistant 4	£242	£316	£144
Other full time assistants	£202	£291	£108

TOWNS WITH POPULATIONS OF 10,000—30,000.

Number of libraries, 9.

	TOTAL INCOME	SALARY EXPENDITURE	PERCENTAGE OF INCOME
	£14205	£5997	42.2%
	AVERAGE SALARY	HIGHEST SALARY	LOWEST SALARY
Librarian	£310	£600	£180
Assistants	£141	£265	£72

TOWNS WITH POPULATIONS OF 5,000—10,000.

Number of libraries, 14.

	TOTAL INCOME	SALARY EXPENDITURE	PERCENTAGE OF INCOME
	£10653	£4269	40%

SUID-AFRIKAANSE BIBLIOTHEKE

	AVERAGE SALARY	HIGHEST SALARY	LOWEST SALARY
Librarian	£193	£360	£102
Assistants	£101	£210	£42

TOWNS WITH POPULATIONS OF 2,000—5,000.

Number of libraries, 27.

	TOTAL INCOME	SALARY EXPENDITURE	PERCENTAGE OF INCOME
	£7163	£2438	34%
	AVERAGE SALARY	HIGHEST SALARY	LOWEST SALARY
Librarian	£90	£222	£24
Assistants	(Only one is employed at a salary of £60 per annum).		

PLACES WITH UNDER 2,000 POPULATION.

Number of libraries, 81.

	TOTAL INCOME	SALARY EXPENDITURE	PERCENTAGE OF INCOME
	£11875	£3279	27.5%
	AVERAGE SALARY	HIGHEST SALARY	LOWEST SALARY
Librarian	£40	£192	£12

PUBLIC LIBRARIES WHICH PAY NO SALARIES.

Number of libraries, 18

	TOTAL INCOME	HIGHEST INCOME	LOWEST INCOME
	£581	£100	£2

AIDS TO BOOK SELECTION.

Compiled by the Honorary Editors.

Items marked * are recommended for first purchase by all libraries.

I. New publications.

(a) *Best books.*

- * **TIMES literary supplement.** Weekly. 17/4 p.a.

Contains scholarly reviews of all important publications in every field of knowledge. This is the best guide to book selection, especially for non-fiction.

- * **LIBRARIAN and book world.** Gravesend: A.J.Philip. Monthly. 12/p.a.

Lists "The best books of the month" with publishers, prices and descriptive annotations; compiled with a special view to public library needs. A useful additional feature is the monthly list of new editions. Classified by Dewey. A final selection is made in:

BEST books of the year. Gravesend: A. J. PHILIP. 12/- p. a. to regular subscribers. Dewey.

BOOKS of the month. London: Simpkin, Marshall. 3/6 p.a.

Primarily a list of all the publications of the month from the most important publishers, but includes short popular reviews, chiefly of fiction.

AMERICAN library association. The booklist. Monthly. \$2.50 p: a.

Classified by Dewey and annotated. Gives special sections for books for children young people, and small libraries. Also occasional lists of recent foreign books and free and inexpensive material.

— **Booklist books:** a selection [compiled from the above]. Annual. 65 c. p. a. Dewey.

BOOK review digest. N. Y. : Wilson. Monthly. \$12 p.a.

Arranged alphabetically of authors of books reviewed, with publisher and price, descriptive notes, and quotations from selected reviews, with references. Also contains a good list of periodicals useful for book selection.

SATURDAY review of literature. N. Y. Weekly. \$3.50 p. a.

The American equivalent of the *Times literary supplement*.

The **BULLETINS** of many of the public libraries in England give useful annotated lists of new books, and may be had free or at small cost from the libraries. Coventry, Croydon, Halifax, Hendon, Leeds, Newcastle, Norwich and Sheffield are recommended.

(b) *Complete lists of new publications.*

- * PUBLISHER'S circular and bookseller's record. Weekly. 21/8 p. a.
Gives under author and title complete lists of books published each week, with publishers and prices, and cumulated lists each month. Cumulated annually in :—
- * ENGLISH catalogue of books. Annual. 15/- p. a.
- * WHITAKER'S cumulative book list. Quarterly. 25/- p. a.
A complete *classified* list, giving publishers and prices, and cumulating each quarter.
- * SOUTH AFRICAN publications. The four copyright libraries (The State Library, Pretoria ; The South African Public Library, Cape Town ; The Natal Society's Library, Pietermaritzburg ; and the Public Library, Bloemfontein) draw up for their own use monthly lists of all publications they receive from South African publishers under the Copyright Act. These lists represent the only complete record of local publications. The Librarian of the State Library will be glad to send copies regularly to all libraries applying for them.
- BRINKMAN'S cumulatieve catalogus van boeken... die in Nederland verschenen zijn. Leiden : Sijthoff. Monthly 5 fl. p. a.
- BIBLIO : catalogue français ; bulletin bibliographique mensuel. Paris : Hachette. Monthly. fr. 60 p. a.
- HALBJAHRSVERZEICHNIS der im deutschen Buchhandel erschienenen Bücher. Leipzig: Börsenverein der deut. Buchhändler. Semi-annual. ca. M. 30 p. a.
- WÖCHENTLICHES Verzeichnis der erschienenen und der vorbereiteten Neuigkeiten des deut. Buchhandels. Leipzig : Hinrichs. Weekly. M. 40 p. a.

II. Periodicals.

(a) *Select lists.*

- * PHELPS, Edith M. Periodicals of international importance, by E. M. PHELPS and E. E. BALL. N. Y. : Wilson, 1926. 35c.
- * WALTER, Frank Keller. Periodicals for small libraries ; 6. ed. Chicago : A. L. A., 1932. 65c.

(b) *Complete lists.*

- * WILLING'S press guide : a complete list of newspapers and periodicals published in Great Britain with a selection of dominion, colonial and foreign publications. Gives publishers, frequency and subscription rates. Annual. 2/6 p. a.

AYER'S directory of newspapers and periodicals. Philadelphia : Ayer. Annual. \$15 p. a.

The American equivalent of *Willing's press guide*.

SPERLINGS Zeitschriften- und Zeitungs-Adressbuch. Leipzig: Börsenverein. Annual. M. 20 p. a.

The German equivalent of *Willing's press guide*.

III. **Best books — Basic stock.**

- * GLASGOW. *Public Libraries*. Union catalogue of additions to the libraries, annotated and indexed. [1915] — 1929. Glasgow : University press, 1929. 2/6.
- * GRAHAM, Bessie. *Bookman's manual : a guide to literature* ; 3. ed. rev. and enl. N. Y. : Bowker, 1928. \$4. Earlier eds. 1921 and 1925.
American bias. Critical notes good. A most useful work.
- * GRAY, W. Forbes, *ed.* *Books that count : a dictionary of useful books* ; 2. ed. London : Black, 1923. 3/6.
Classified, with author and title indexes. Deals with some 6,000 books. Gives publishers, dates, prices, and brief notes. Still a useful work.
- * LIBRARY association. *Books to read : a classified and annotated catalogue ; being a guide for young readers*; ed. by Charles Nowell. L. A., 1930. 10/- (9/- to members of the Association).
Lists 3516 books. Issued with the assistance of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. Compiled by a committee representing the Library Association, the National Association of Boys' Clubs, and the National Council of Girls' Clubs. Descriptive and evaluative notes. Books marked * are those more easily read, those marked † are more advanced. Useful for any small public library.
- * — — Supplement. *Ibid.*, 1931. 6/-.
- * NATIONAL book council. 3 Henrietta St., London, W. C. 2. Subscription 10/6 p. a. Subscribers receive :
 1. Book lists : short selected bibliographies on many subjects, compiled by associations, institutions, etc., issued at irregular intervals. These lists give publisher, date (usually), and price. Subject indexes to the lists are issued from time to time. 138 lists have appeared since 1926.
 2. Readers' guides to forthcoming books ; issued twice a year. Classified.
 3. News sheet. Monthly. Containing interesting bibliographical news items.

A. L. A. catalog, 1926 : an annotated basic list of 10,000 books ; ed. by Isabella M. Cooper. Chicago : A. L. A., 1926. \$6.

Classified according to Dewey, with combined author, subject and title index referring to the numbered entries in the main body of the work.

— 1926-31 : an annotated list of approximately 3,000 titles ; ed. by Marion Horton. *Ibid.*, 1932. \$4.50.

MINTO, John, *comp.* Reference books : a classified and annotated guide to the principal works of reference. Library association, 1929. 21/-.

Classified by the Brussels Institute modification of Dewey. Gives L. C. class numbers as well.

— — Supplement. *Ibid.*, 1931. 10/6.

MUDGE, Isadore Gilbert. Guide to reference books ; 5. ed. Chicago : A. L. A., 1929. \$4.50. Gives Dewey numbers.

— Reference books of 1929. 1930. 60 c.

— — 1930. 1931. 70 c. — — 1931—33. 1934.

The American equivalent of Minto's *Reference books*. In most cases gives prices, which are omitted by Minto.

SHAW, Charles B., *ed.* A list of books for college libraries... prepared by Charles B. Shaw for the Carnegie Corporation of New York Advisory group on college libraries... Chicago : A. L. A., 1931. \$3.50.

Although meant primarily for college libraries this list contains many books on all subjects which should be useful to the average public library. Classified.

SONNENSCHN, W. S. Best books : a readers' guide to the choice of the best books available (about 100,000) ; 3. ed. Routledge.

Pts. 1-4, 1910-26, 95/- ; pt. 5, 1931, 36/-.

Index volume not yet published. Arranged by subjects.

IV. Children's books.

* LIBRARY association. Books to read. *See above.*

* BETHNAL GREEN. *Public Library*. What shall I read ? a catalogue of books in the children's library. 1930. 1d.

* GLASGOW. *Woodside district library*. [Catalogue.] Guide for young readers. 1921.

Classified by Dewey. Annotated. Author and title list and class list.

* SHEFFIELD. *Public library*. One thousand and one best books for boys and girls. 1930.

- * Terman, Lewis M. Children's reading, by L. M. Terman and Margaret Lima. Appleton, 1926. 8/6.

SEARS, Minnie Earl. Children's catalog : a dictionary catalog of 4,100 books... 3. ed. rev. and enl. N. Y. : Wilson, 1925. \$12.

— — 4th Supplement. *Ibid.*, 1929. 90 c.

STEVENSON, Lilian. A child's bookshelf. 1922. O. P.

Good for younger children.

POWER, Effie L. Library service for children. Chicago: A. L. A., 1930. \$2.75.

WILLISON, Marjory. Golden treasury of famous books : a guide for boys and girls who love books. Macmillan, 1929. 8/6.

A. L. A. Catalog. *See above.*

Current guides.

PUBLISHER'S circular. *See above.*

TIMES literary supplement. *See above.*

LIBRARY journal. *See below.*

The section "Children's librarians notebook" is very useful.

V. Special guides.

ALDRED, Thomas. List of sequel stories ; 2. ed. Bethnal Green: Public library, 1928. 7/6.

BAKER, Ernest A. A guide to the best fiction, English and American, including translations from foreign languages ; new and enl. ed. by E. A. Baker and J. Packman. Routledge, 1932. 42/-.

— A guide to historical fiction. Routledge, 1914. 25/-.

NIELD, Jonathan. A guide to the best historical novels and tales ; 5. ed., rev. and enl. London : Matthews and Marrot, 1929. 30/-.

BRITISH science guild. A catalogue of British scientific and technical books, covering every branch of science and technology, classified and indexed ; 3. ed. ; comp. by D. Shaw. British science guild, 1930. 20/-.

- VI. **Indexes.** These indexes by tracing articles which otherwise remain obscured in periodicals and collective works greatly increase the usefulness of the library's stock.

INTERNATIONAL index to periodicals; devoted chiefly to the humanities and science. N. Y. : Wilson. Monthly, cumulated. *ca.* \$22 p. a.

READER's guide to periodical literature. N. Y. : Wilson. Monthly, cumulated. Price on application to publisher.

More popular than the *International index*.

ESSAY and general literature index. N. Y. : Wilson. Published at intervals. Price varies.

A cumulated volume of the first six parts is to be issued shortly.

Indexes collections of essays and other collective works published since 1911. Future numbers will go back to 1900.

LIBRARY association. Subject index to periodicals. Annual. £3.10.0 p. a.

Covers many periodicals not dealt with in the Wilson indexes.

VII. Professional journals.

The most important professional journals as guides to book selection are :

LIBRARIAN and book world. *See above.*

LIBRARY association record. Monthly. Issued free to members of the Association. Subscription to Corresponding Members [*i.e.* overseas members] : 15/- p. a.

Reviews all important new publications on librarianship.

Members also receive :

LIBRARY assistant : the official organ of the Association of assistant librarians : section of the Library association. Monthly.

LIBRARY journal. N. Y. : Bowker. Semi-monthly. \$5 p. a.

In addition to reviews of all important new professional publications it indexes each month articles in other professional journals, including *S. A. L.*

LIBRARY review. Coatbridge, Scotland. Quarterly. 8/- p. a.

Gives copious notes on new books in all branches of literature. Dewey.

LIBRARY world. London : Grafton. Monthly. 13/6 p. a.

WILSON bulletin for librarians. N. Y. : Wilson. Monthly. \$1. p. a.

Has recently included a "Pre-view section", giving short notices of forthcoming books, professional and general.

VIII. Afrikaanse boeke.

'n Uitgebreide oorsig van die Afrikaanse letterkunde vanaf die begin van die zoste eeu is te vind in die twee ondergenoemde boeke :

PIENAAR, E. C. Taal en poësie van die Twede Afrikaanse taalbeweging ; 4. verm. druk. Nasionale pers, 1931. 10/-.

SCHOONEES, P. C. Die prosa van die Twede Afrikaanse beweging ; 2. omgewerkte en verm. druk. De Bussy, 1927. 8/-.

Die mees belangrike nuwe publikasies word bespreek in *Die Huisgenoot*. Kaapstad. 15/- p. a.

Die vernaamste Afrikaanse koerante neem ook boekbesprekings op, b. v. : *Die Burger* (Kaapstad) ; *Die Volksblad* (Bloemfontein) ; *Die Vaderland* (Pretoria).

Nuttige besprekings het verskyn in *Die Nuwe brandwag*. Deel 1-5, 1929-33, wat nou ongelukkig gestaak is.

Volledige opgawe van nuwe publikasies verskyn in die lyste wat maandeliks onder die Outeursreg-wet opgetrek word. *Sien* "South African publications" hierbo.

IX. Forthcoming guides. The following guides will appear in future numbers of *S. A. L.*

1. A basic list of reference books for a small library.
2. A bibliography and finding list of books on library science available in the libraries of South Africa is in preparation. Before this is ready we hope to publish a short list of the more important works in connexion with librarianship.

LIBRARY NOTES AND NEWS

A. — AFRICA (*continued*).

Springs, Transvaal. *Public Library.* The Library has a novelty in its new building in the form of a series of painted friezes. "These friezes are remarkably life-like, depicting many of South Africa's beauty spots, famous parts of the country, and animal and native life. In the main library they are painted in life-like colours, while in the children's library and other rooms attached to the library they are done in black and white... There are close on 11,000 books in the library, including fiction, non-fiction and reference books, and there are Afrikaans and children's sections... About 100 books are being added to the library each month.

A start has also been made on a geological and mineralogical museum and some very fine specimens have already been collected. This section is completed by a series of fine reference books and maps dealing with the many articles in the collection. There is also an art gallery." (*The Star*, Dec. 19, 1933).

B. — OVERSEAS.

India. *All-India Library Conference.* The All-India Library Conference was held in Calcutta from September 12 to 14, 1933. Among the resolutions passed the following are interesting:

That this Conference recommends to the Council that the authorities of all kinds of libraries be requested to give preference to trained librarians while making appointments.

That this Conference recommends to the Council consideration of the minimum qualifications for a certificate of training required of trained librarians and that the Council should take steps to encourage the provision of facilities for such training.

That this Conference recommends that the Council should approach publishers in India, with a view to securing periodical lists of published works.

That this Conference recommends that the Council should investigate means by which the inter-borrowing of books between important libraries can be facilitated. That this Conference recommends to the Council to take such action as is necessary to compile a directory of libraries in India.

That this Conference recommends that the Council take early steps to prepare a union catalogue of scientific periodicals and serials in Indian University, College, Public, Departmental and other libraries, with a view to forming a basis for co-operation among libraries and facilitating research work.

(From *The Modern librarian*, vol. 4. no. 1, Oct. 1933).

As a result of the Conference the All-India Library Association held a conference of librarians at Adyar, Madras, during Christmas week, 1933, to discuss the question of Rural Library Service.

London. University. *School of Librarianship.* The Registrar has informed the Secretary of the South African Library Association "that the Senate at their meeting on 19th July, 1933, resolved that Afrikaans be approved as a modern European language under section 11 (iii) of the Regulations for the University Diploma in Librarianship..."

Kingswood, Surrey, England. *Windmill Press.* The Windmill Press is set in thirty-five acres of woodland. Its work-rooms look out through great windows upon beautiful gardens, lawns, and trees... Seven acres of the grounds are devoted to playing fields for the employees, and in the building... there is a theatre, on the stage of which they present little plays to audiences of two hundred...

Mr. F. N. Doubleday, the great American publisher, some years ago built the Country Life Press, a garden city, thirty miles from New York. His enterprise so impressed him with the advantage gained by the employees through working in beautiful surroundings amidst sunlight and fresh air, that when, after the death of Mr. Heinemann, he acquired an interest in the firm, it was his suggestion that the example should be followed here... Many of the compositors before they went to Kingswood worked in basements in the city. The effect of the change on their health is wonderful..."

(*The Observer*, Nov. 26, 1933).

SOUTH AFRICA AND GREAT LITERARY NAMES.

by W. R. MORRISON, *City Antiquarian, Johannesburg.*

South Africa cannot claim any very close association with the literary giants of the 19th century, unless we except such as Trollope and Kipling, who have both recorded their impressions, the former in his book on South Africa, * the latter in numerous poems, articles, and pamphlets.

Dickens, it is true, occasionally referred to "Hottentots" in articles in "*All the year round*", but the only distinctive South African reference I can trace is the newspaper report of a copyright action in the 'fifties relating to one of his works.

The connexion with Meredith is, of course, well-known, the novelist's father having been a tailor in St. George's St., Cape Town, whose advertisement appears in the *Government Gazette* for 1849.

With Byron the association is somewhat closer, for, after his death, Fletcher, his faithful valet who inherited Byron's wardrobe and personal effects, settled at the Cape. It is on record that Fletcher was to be seen in Cape Town wearing the mantle of departed genius. He actually wore Byron's cloak, but he also endeavoured to emulate his master's poetic genius with but poor success. He was responsible for several broadsheet poems or rather doggerel effusions relating to the Kaffir War, which to-day rank among the great rarities in Africana.

Scott, Coleridge, and Southey corresponded with, and highly commended Pringle, and letters from them are still extant, and there may be other references. But generally speaking South Africa proves a blank so far as close association with the great names in literature of the period is concerned.

*Trollope, Anthony. *South Africa*. London : Chapman & Hall, 1878. 2 v.

AFRICANA

Africana. "Below are some of the prices realised at recent sales in Johannesburg.

- ANGAS, F. G. The Kafirs illustrated. 1849. £30; £42.10.0.
 BAINES, Thomas. The Victoria Falls on the Zambesi River sketched on the spot. 1865. £14.
 BARROW, J. An account of the travels into the interior of Southern Africa, 1797-98. 1st ed. 2 v. £3.
 — Travels in China. 1804. £4.
 BURCHELL, Wm. Travels in the interior of Southern Africa. 1822-24. 2v. £30; £29.10.0.
 Cape Town Gazette, and African advertiser. 1821. £3.5.0.
 COHEN, LOUIS. Reminiscences of Kimberley. 1911. £2.10.0.
 DANIELL, S. Sketches representing native tribes, animals and scenery in Southern Africa. £3.15.0.
 HARRIS, W. C. Game animals of South Africa. £25.10.0.
 — The wild sports of Southern Africa. 1844. £5.10.0.
 KOLBE, PETER. The present state of the Cape of Good Hope, with particular account of the Hottentots. 1731. 2 v. £5.15.0.
 LATROBE, C. I. Visit to South Africa. 1818. £6.10.0.
 LAYARD & SHARPE. The birds of South Africa. 1875. £5.10.0.
 LE VAILLANT, F. Voyage dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique; 1st ed. 1790 [containing later expurgated plate]. £3.
 LICHTENSTEIN, H. Travels in Southern Africa. 1812. £5.12.6.
 LUCAS, C. T. S. Pen and pencil reminiscences of a campaign in South Africa. 1861. £5.
 MACKINNON. South African traits. 1877. £1.1.0.
 MILLAIS, J. A breath from the veldt. £4.7.6.
 Natal. *Statutes*. (Hitchens). 1845-99. 3 v., and Supplement to 1906. £10.
 OATES, F. Matabeleland and the Victoria Falls. £1.10.0.
 PARK, Mungo. Travels in the interior of Africa. [Pirated edition.] 1820. £4.10.0.
 — [Authentic edition.] 1815. £1.17.0.
 PATERSON, Wm. Journeys in Caffraria, 1777, 1778, 1779. 1789. £7.
 — 2nd ed. 1810. £6.10.0.
 PERCIVAL, R. An account of the Cape of Good Hope. 1804. £5.10.0.
 Portraits of the game and wild animals in Southern Africa, 1836-37. 1840. £24.
 ROOSEVELT, T. African game trails. 1910. £1.6.0.
 [ROUPELL, Mrs.] Specimens of flora of South Africa, by A Lady. £10.
 SALT, H. A voyage to Abyssinia and travels into the interior of that country, with an account of visits to Madeira and to the Cape. £6.5.0.
 Scrapbook, containing invitations to functions in the old Cape days, an extract from the log of an East Indiaman, a drawing by Maria Graham, a map by Dambert, etc. £3.
 SELOUS, F. C. A hunter's wanderings in Africa; 3rd ed. 1893. £1.
 South African commercial advertiser. 1826. £5.
 South African law reports. *Natal provincial division*. £40.
 SPARRMAN, A. Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope; 1st ed. 2 v. £6.10.0.
 STANLEY, H. M. Coomassie and Magdala. [with Stanley's autograph]. £2.10.0.
 STAVORINUS, J. S. Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, Batavia, etc. 1798. 3 v. £6.
 STOUT, B. Narrative of the loss of the ship *Hercules* off the coast of Caffraria. £3.7.6.
 THEAL, G. McC. Records of South Eastern Africa. 9 v. £5.5.0.
 THOMPSON, G. Travels and adventure in South Africa. 1827. 2 v. £2.10.0.; £3.12.6.
 THUNBERG, C. P. Travels. 1796. 4 v. £5.
 Transvaal. *Statutes*. (Jeppe). 1839-1910. 4 v. £5.
 TRIMEN, R. South African butterflies: a set of colour sketches. (with MS notes by H. S. S. FELTHAM.) 3 v. £10.
 Union of South Africa. *Statutes*. 1910-31. £13.15.0.
 VAN REENEN, J. Journal of a journey from the Cape of Good Hope, 1790-91. £5.12.6.
 WALLACE, Edgar. The mission that failed: a tale of the Raid; and other poems. [signed by the author]. 1898. £1.7.6.

